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Abstract

Background: The World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, enforced in 2005, was a watershed international treaty that stipulated requirements for signatories to govern the production, sale, distribution, advertisement, and taxation of tobacco to reduce its impact on health. This paper describes the timelines, context, key actors, and strategies in the development and implementation of the treaty and describes how six sub-Saharan countries responded to its call for action on tobacco control.

Methods: A multi-country policy review using case study design was conducted in Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, South Africa, and Togo. All documents related to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and individual country implementation of tobacco policies were reviewed, and key informant interviews related to the countries' development and implementation of tobacco policies were conducted.

Results: Multiple stakeholders, including academics and activists, led a concerted effort for more than 10 years to push the WHO treaty forward despite counter-marketing from the tobacco industry. Once the treaty was enacted, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, South Africa, and Togo responded in unique ways to implement tobacco policies, with differences associated with the country's socio-economic context, priorities of country leaders,

Background

The background of the study is the need for a more effective and efficient way to manage the data generated by the Internet of Things (IoT) devices. The data generated by these devices is growing exponentially, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to store and manage this data. The current methods of data storage and management are not scalable and are not cost-effective. The proposed solution is a cloud-based data management system that can handle the large volume of data generated by IoT devices. The system is designed to be scalable, secure, and cost-effective. The system is based on a distributed architecture and uses a NoSQL database to store the data. The system is designed to be easy to use and integrate with existing IoT devices. The system is designed to be secure and to protect the data from unauthorized access. The system is designed to be cost-effective and to reduce the overall cost of data management. The system is designed to be flexible and to adapt to changing requirements. The system is designed to be reliable and to provide high availability. The system is designed to be easy to maintain and to have a low total cost of ownership. The system is designed to be user-friendly and to provide a good user experience. The system is designed to be secure and to protect the data from unauthorized access. The system is designed to be cost-effective and to reduce the overall cost of data management. The system is designed to be flexible and to adapt to changing requirements. The system is designed to be reliable and to provide high availability. The system is designed to be easy to maintain and to have a low total cost of ownership. The system is designed to be user-friendly and to provide a good user experience.

1. The first step in the policy-making process is to identify the problem that needs to be addressed.

Factors shaping policy implementation

2. The second step is to develop a clear and concise policy statement that outlines the goals and objectives of the policy.

Key players

3. The third step is to identify the key players who will be responsible for implementing the policy and to establish a clear line of communication between them.

Quality of the policy

4. The fourth step is to evaluate the quality of the policy and to make any necessary adjustments.

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